

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLOR., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

NUMBER 5.

COLORADO SPRINGS - A ready place by the facts.

WORK TO BE COMPLETED BY THE MOON OF LOVE

**Corporation's View
Set at Rest.**

WORK TO BE DONE

**Broadmoor's Pleasure Resort Again
a Reality.**

DESCRIPTION OF THE BLDG AND

Nothing Left Undone to Make It Complete and Convenient in Every Respect—Yellow Pine on a Foundation of Castle Rock Stones—Floor of the Ball Room and Dining Hall will be of Maple—Design Exceedingly Good and the Building Will be a Credit to the Promoters and a Great Acquisition to Colorado Springs—one of the Most Beautiful Buildings in the West Now in the Hands of Expert Workmen.

The new Broadmoor Casino is to be built and at once.

This positive statement was made Tuesday, and settles forever the contradictory rumors that have been floating indefinitely around the city since the building of the old pleasure resort had just begun.

Mr. Duran Chisholm submitted by wire the six bills which were made for the construction of the new palace to headquarters in New York Saturday, and Tuesday morning the replying telegraph of authority was received.

The casino will be erected and by Gillis brothers, the contractors who were the builders of the old one.

The work will be commenced immediately; and although the contract was not signed on Tuesday, Gillis brothers placed their orders for material yesterday.

The Exterior Composition.
Texas lumber will be used, yellow pine being the kind employed in the general exterior finish. The floors of the ball room and dining hall will be of maple wood. Castle Rock stones will form the foundation.

The work is to be completed by June 1st, and when it is considered that the former casino was built in 100 days, and the same people are to undertake the job now, it is safe to assume that the full south of the contract will be carried out, and the pleasure such as will be the Broadmoor casino can command, enjoyed this coming season without a postponement of the date set.

Estimated Cost.

The bids ranged from \$10,000 to \$22,000, and were set in by Buddick & Young, G. N. Young, Robt. Varnor, Joseph Dozier, and Robert Gaff.

The plumbing was successfully bid for by E. J. Joyce, who will put in rough piping for heating at first to 100°, and the contractor will be paid \$1,000. Another bid was made by another contractor, the plumbing and sanitary arrangements will be completed however, by this firm whose bid submitted was \$1,200. St. John Brothef's came within \$23 of this sum.

Thus the contracts were signed and the restoration of one of the most beautiful buildings in the west is now in the hands of expert workmen, and not on paper and in the mouths of gossip. Mr. Gillis can hold his head up and hold his friends in the eye with the proud feather, that his promises are about to be fulfilled to the very letter.

A Full Description.

The plans which were drawn by Mr. Laren of this city, for the new elaborate Broadmoor, now permit the Gazette to offer a complete and detailed description of the beautiful and serviceable building which is soon to be erected by the Broadmoor Land company. While all the people of Colorado are looking forward to the opening of the new building with a thronging of pleasant memories, and many regrets at its destruction, they may now look forward to the new anticipation of a building which, while not less beautiful, is to be in every way more convenient and complete.

The site has been chosen farther to the south, so that the Casino dining rooms may be more readily accessible to the guests of the hotel. As before, the entry will be on a level with the bank of the hotel. A new covered way will connect the Casino with the western door of the hotel.

The portion of the Casino will be square and the entablature will be supported by four columns. These are grouped to afford places for a wide carriage block in the center, with a broad approach for pedestrians on either side.

Interior Arrangements.

Tossing through the main doorway in the center of the eastern facade, one steps directly into a spacious entrance hall, which contains a central staircase to all parts of the building. At the left of the center of this hall a short corridor leads to the ladies' parlor, adjoining which are a ladies' waiting room and laundry, extending along the eastern front. A large pool room lies behind them, and with a counter along the corridor and the rear part of the main hall is the coat room. North of the entrance hall is the coat room, with alcoves and card room, a barber shop and lavatories.

From the end of the main hall a grand staircase rises to a wide landing, from which divides and reaches the second floor by a broad flight at either side. At the head of the staircase is a large hall, which opens east upon the veranda, north into the bar room, and south into the dining room. The dining room and ball room are each 40 feet wide and 50 feet long with octagonal ends. These rooms will have clear floor space without any obstructive columns. The ceilings will be 10 feet high, finished with a broad cove.

The ball room is orchestra, with a platform slightly raised, opening out into the veranda on one side. The members of the orchestra will be seated on the platform, facing the audience.

LOSSES BY STORM,

Scores of Lives and Two Millions of Dollars.

Boston, Feb. 2.—A score of persons were lost by the storm that swept western Massachusetts and Rhode Island Monday night and Tuesday morning.

Two unidentified bodies were found in the ocean in Gloucester. Five more are in Lynn, brought over from Little Nahant, where the schooner Charles H. Briggs was wrecked.

Twelve unidentified corpses are reported to be at Baker's Island, in Salem harbor. They, too, must have manned some of the schooners which were lost in Gloucester harbor. That there are others in the waters of the bay, seems almost certain. Wreckage is strewn up and down the coast from Cape Ann to Cape Cod. Thirty schooners were wrecked in Massachusetts bay. On land the sea by the storm seems to have been confined to the bays.

Twenty-four hours elapsed before direct telegraphic communication was restored between Boston and the rest of the world.

The electric car service in the vicinity was restored by 8:30 a.m. on Feb. 2.

smaller towns the trolley lines are still crippled.

The cost of the storm in this city is estimated at \$100,000. Post office, \$5,000; Western Union Telegraph company, \$20,000; Postal Telegraph company, \$10,000; Long Distance Telephone company, \$5,000; Electric Light company, \$1,000; Fire alarm and police signal service, \$500; fire alarms due to disuse of equipment and defective wires, \$100,000; steam railroads, damage to property and loss to income, \$125,000; loss to shipping, about \$20,000; loss to Boston's business interests, at least \$600,000. Total, \$142,000.

BAKERS' ANSWER.

Claim that Congress Has No Authority to Change the Weight of a Dollar.

Detroit, Feb. 6.—Fred A. Baker, a prominent attorney of Detroit, has filed an answer to a suit brought against him in the Oakland county circuit court involving the constitutionality of the Bland-Allison act and the laws pertaining to it.

St. John Baldwin bought a farm upon which Mr. Baker held a mortgage that he met due to the amount of \$500, including interest. Mr. Baldwin tendered Mr. Baker \$100 silver dollars as cash for the cancellation of the mortgage. Mr. Baker refused to surrender the mortgage for the \$100 silver dollars, but agreed to cancel it if he received enough other dollars to make up the difference. Total, \$100 plus \$100 gold dollars. This condition was declined by Mr. Baldwin, and he filed a suit in equity asking for a decree commanding Mr. Baker to cancel the mortgage in view of the tender made.

The condition is exceedingly good, and the gilding will be a great credit to the promoters, and a great acquisition in beauty to Colorado Springs.

NORTHERN TRANSCONTINENTAL RODS ARE CROWDED WITH THE GOLD SEEKERS.

DOUGLASS

St. Paul, Feb. 2.—The overland trains

are again crowded today with Klondike

passengers, many coming in on the

train to the west, some as far as

as San Francisco.

Mr. W. T. Duglass, of the

Yukon-Klondike Gold company, which

has a hard time getting to its

destination—did some careful

prospecting and made many val-

uable notes—finds which will be

of service to intending voyagers

—a strike among the miners, the

high price of candles and the

want of provisions will probably

restrict the output of Gold-Dou-

lendar, Bonanza and Hunker's

Creeks are the bleakest.

THE GOLD SEEKERS.

DAWSON CITY

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WEEKLY GAZETTE

"D'spc Every Tuesday."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
DAILY-IN ADVANCE.
Per annum ... \$7.00 Three months ... \$17.50
Six months ... \$13.00 One month ... 50

WEEKLY-IN ADVANCE.

Per annum ... \$1.00 Six months ... 50

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

All-advertised news for this Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Monday noon.

Address remittances and communications to

The Colorado Springs Gazette Pub. Co.

THE OPINION OF THE HOUSE.

The house of representatives has declared its opinion that the payment of the bonds of the United States in silver dollars would not be consistent with the financial honor of the American people and that it would be detrimental to the national credit. The senate has declared that according to the terms of the contract the United States have a perfect right to pay the obligations in silver dollars if they desire to do so. And the matter stands exactly where it did before.

No law has been changed in the slightest particular, and it is worth noting that if the two houses had been agreed in their sentiments either one way or the other, and had so expressed themselves, it would not have made any difference in the law, and probably no difference in the way in which they are carried into effect by the executive departments of the government.

What has been done, is to afford an opportunity for a vast amount of political scheming in both senate and house, particularly in the former, and in a considerable degree, to clear the decks for action in the coming political campaign. There is no doubt that the leading issue of that campaign will be the financial one, and upon its result will depend the future policy of the United States and the course of its political parties.

We have already referred to the vote in the senate as indicating the danger that would attend the turning of the Republican party to the gold standard, and the force of this warning is not materially weakened by the contrary vote in the house. Though the Republican party there was held in line by the vote, it is certain that the voters throughout the country could not be said to endorse the standard by the party, but only to swell the profits of the manufacturers of the put, and to allow the latter addition to the ranks of the grain kings to boast of his superior shrewdness. As for its effects upon the consumer the operations of the latter corner may be judged from an article in the Chicago Record:

"Joseph Letter, recording 10 experts in the trade, is forcing millions of people in our darker bread than has ever been seen since the introduction of the patent roller process of making flour. His control of European bushels of contract wheat means that the millers are grinding the whole grain, they can procure since their ample choice of fine hard spring wheat which has recently passed the Dingley bill, to complain against the tariff action of the nation."

"For nearly two weeks grocers and tailors dealers have been receiving complaints regarding breadstuffs from cooks and housewives who have sent back sacks and barrels of flour marked with the names of the best brands and bought at the highest price."

"But the loudest protests have been raised by the restaurateurs and bakers who buy flour at wholesale, and not until their complaints were added to those that are pointing in from the retail dealers did South West street acknowledge that very little of the bread catch has been sold since the best flour, and that the 'good and glistening' brands we far below their usual standard of quality."

"It is such facts as these that lend point to the outcry against the speculators of the great cities, and the Letter case will doubtless be used as an argument in favor of the anti-tariff bill. In Congress and state legislatures for many years to come. Few persons will go to the extent of demanding that business in the grain and produce exchequer shall cease altogether. The German government recently tried the experiment of prohibiting the publication of grain sales, but the measure was a complete failure and the farmers were among the first to protest against it. Their action in resuming the regulation of our present trade relations with Germany and some other European countries are wholly unsatisfactory, and the situation affords a fine field for the display of diplomatic ability along the lines of international arbitration."

"One effect of the new tariff law is the transferring of a number of manufacturing establishments from European countries to the United States, thus bringing in a new capital and giving additional employment to American labor. Reporters from Birmingham, Ala., show that an English firm is about investing \$2,000,000 in the construction of a new steel plant at that place; while from Carlisle, Germany, indicates that a prominent manufacturer of velvet of that place is arranging to transfer his establishment to Mystic, Conn., and reports from France indicate that silk manufacturers of that country are contemplating the transfer of their establishments to America.

INDIANS AND THEIR LANDS:

The interior department of Washington has issued some interesting data regarding the Indians in the hands of Uncle Sam and their landed possessions.

From this data it appears that there is a total of 2,228 Indians living in the United States, and about one-fourth reside in the Indian territory. The remainder are scattered over 21 states and territories.

The several Indian reservations in the United States, with the acreage and population of each are as follows: Arizona, 6,600,457 acres, 32,277 Indians; California, 45,856,000 acres, 12,454 Indians; Colorado, 1,891,000 acres, 122 Indians; Florida, acreage not given; 45 Indians; Idaho, 2,085,000 acres, 420 Indians; Illinois, 2,085,000 acres, 57,000 Indians; Iowa, 2,000 acres, 400 Indians; Kansas, 72,700 acres, 162 Indians; Michigan, 10,700 acres, 750 Indians; Minnesota, 2,257,781 acres, 625 Indians; Montana, 9,355,100 acres, 10,300 Indians; Nebraska, 11,155,500 acres, 300 Indians; Nevada, 954,123 acres, 500 Indians; New Mexico, 3,496,000 acres, 992 Indians; New York, 8,765,000 acres, 229 Indians; North Carolina, 62,210 acres, 289 Indians; North Dakota, 3,2,825 acres, 89 Indians; Oklahoma, 5,231,717 acres, 13,000 Indians; South Dakota, 10,271,501 acres, 5,190 Indians; Texas, acreage not given, 20 Indians; Utah, 4,656,400 acres, 200 Indians; Wisconsin, 4,521,000 acres, 305 Indians; and Wyoming, 1,810,000 acres, 182 Indians. In addition to the reservations above indicated there is a small one also at Hampton, Va.

Altogether, the Indian reservations in the United States aggregate 8,572,114 acres, or 134,176 square miles.

GEN. MERRIMAN'S TRIP NORTH.

The government Klondike relief expedition is now on its way to the land of snow. The Elder carries the escort of 60 enlisted men and 150 tons of supplies and the steamer Signal, which will sail from Seattle Monday next, will carry 110 passengers and 21 men and a portion of the general supplies.

As has been stated before General Merriman, commanding the department of the Columbia, has decided upon landing the entire expedition at Dyea, and pushing forward over Chilkoot pass as fast as possible. He has notified the Chicago Snow and Ice Transportation company, which has the contract to transport the

supplies from Dyea to the interior, that its train must be ready to receive freight by 12 M of Dyea.

The general's plan, to ascertain the exact number of persons and the amount of supplies that will enter Alaska, the coming summer, if carried out will prove of immense value to the government. He thinks that from present indications a greater expedition will be needed next winter than this. Hundreds are ready embarking for the gold fields without more than sufficient supplies to last during the summer's prospecting. It appears that thousands more are on the way in a similar condition. While many may come out at the end of the season, others will stay with the hope of purchasing supplies.

General Merriman is reported to have said: "The Alaskan detachment of the army could not be better employed than to watch and tally the men and provisions passing through the interior. The government will then have detailed information as to whether there will be want or suffering in Alaska next winter."

Because of the conditions which may arise to alter the present arrangements, General Merriman will go in person at least as far as Chilkoot pass to direct operations.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

There is a dark side to every picture and even prosperity has its disadvantages. The higher price to the producer means scantiness and sometimes want to the consumer, and it is only when the general balance is drawn and the statistics are carefully gathered from wide areas that it can be surely said that one season is better than another in commercial and industrial life. But while we know that the increased prices of "good things" are more than offset by the increased opportunities for profitable employment, by the increased purchasing power of the consumers and in the end by a relatively higher scale of wages, there are times when an increased price is not accompanied by such a corresponding gain. A plain instance in point is the present advance in the price of grain, which is caused not by legitimate conditions of commerce but by speculation on the Chicago market, and which results not only in the increased prices of "good things" are more than offset by the increased opportunities for profitable employment, by the increased purchasing power of the consumers and in the end by a relatively higher scale of wages, there are times when an increased price is not accompanied by such a corresponding gain. 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FESTIVITIES FOR THE ICE.

Paris, Jan. 27.—It is very fortunate for the enthusiastic skaters in Paris that they are not at all dependent on Jack Frost's visits. So far this winter his visits have been fleeting affairs, and not once have the trains borne the placard "Skating at Versailles," which announces his arrival every winter.

The "Palais de Glace" and the "Pole du Nord" are thronged every evening with a merry crowd; and as some of the most enthusiastic of the number declare, there is nothing like an outdoor skating session without losing at the mercy of gusting winds, which make rod noses.

One sees no end of attractive skating gowns to record. Some of the prettiest of these gowns, that seemed particularly suited to the long, sliding motion of the wearers, were made in princesses. If they are not princesses there is something about the way the trimming is arranged that gives that long line princess effect.

They were just as often, too, that were the most attractive, combining big picture hats that would never have proved practical for out-door skating.

One of the princess gowns that was particularly rich was made of pruned ladies' cloth. It had a short round yoke of

black astrakhan that merged in to a high Medie collar. A narrow band of black astrakhan went around the yoke, and the left side, where the gown fastened, it formed one continuous line to the bottom of the skirt. The outer edge of the astrakhan was trimmed with two narrow folds of bright turquoise velvet.

Over the yoke and at the front, the gown was a close fitting, and rather clinging to the lines of the figure. Broad flaring gores were made in the waist, line to give the full effect at the hips. The gown closed just a little at the front over the turquoise rather belt, that was heavily studded with turquoise set in gold.

Around the bottom of this gown there was a broad band of black astrakhan, trimmed at the top with double folds of turquoise velvet. The sleeves were cut in long points over the hand and were finished with narrow bands of the astrakhan.

The becoming little toque worn with this gown was one mass of turquoise velvet loops, with a bunch of dark tips fastened with a sprig buckle on the left side.

A charming young American girl was very much admired in her pretty gown of

a narrow band of satin lined the yoke, soft gray cloth. The skirt, which was unusually full, clung in heavy folds to her figure. It was trimmed around the bottom with a narrow circular trim of white broadcloth that was covered with coral passementerie. The edge of each fold was outlined with a narrow band of silver fox.

Plethoraque Corset.

The corsage of the gray cloth had a draped front of white broadcloth that only showed at the left side. From the right shoulder came a circular ruff of the white broadcloth that crossed over to the left side of the corsage, where it was drawn under the belt and ended in a long tail that reached about six inches below the belt. This circular ruff was covered with the coral passementerie that was covered with a narrow strip of silver fox. The high straight military collar of white broadcloth was mounted by a flaring collar of silver fox.

The sleeves of the gray cloth were without trimming.

A gown of uncompromising hollyberry red cloth had such a wonderfully chic corsage, it was a blouse of black velvet that bopped a ruff over the narrow black velvet shoulder.

Over this there was a short belted effect in the red cloth that was studded to three long points at the front. The edges of the pocket were trimmed with appliques of a narrow black velvet ribbon

put on in a wavy line and outlined with silver threads. The blouse had full short basques of the red cloth that were trimmed with the black velvet ribbon. The high Medie collar was fastened close around the throat with four silver clasps. It was outlined with the velvet.

The skirt of this gown was close fitting over the hips, with the fullness at the back held in two bat box plats. Around the bottom of the skirt there were three broad bias folds of the black velvet, trimmed on the upper edge with appliques of the narrow velvet ribbon.

Red Effect.

The black hat worn with this gown was of black heavy. Where it tipped up on the side there was a full cluster of carnations that shaded from the brightest rose to the deepest maroon. The crown was surrounded by high loops of green velvet.

A gown built of sage green cloth was particularly simple. The skirt, that was rather moderate in dimensions, was trimmed around with three narrow bands of white broadcloth.

The corsage was a sort of blouse with short, close-fitting basques shaded at the back. A narrow vest of plaid silk in shades of green and brown was worn in front of the corsage, and was tied in a long point that reached below the edges of the blouson. There was a short ruff of the green cloth that merged into panniers extending over the sleeves.

The sleeves were of the plaid silk with small bows at the shoulders, and the sleeves were finished with large bows and the plaid collar with the style.

Let no one think that a perfectly plain cloth dress is cheap. —Nina Goodwin.

and two more bands of the same followed the line of the yoke. The high Medie collar was outlined with the sable and held close to the throat by a broad cravat of the sable.

I judged that this young woman carried an attractive card case of stamped leather that exactly matched the trimming of her gown.

Graceful Possibilities.

One can imagine the graceful possibilities of skating indoors. There is no need to blow the skirts, nor does the nose become a bright red. Colors hold their own under the electric light, and only the graceful, swaying motion is noticed. The most beautiful and elaborate toilettes are worn and move like in plain gowns.

A very erroneous impression is current concerning the American skating dress, made plain, costs more than the most elaborate French skating dress, without making but the show. The French excel in color combinations, which cost nothing, and in the delicacy of their modes. The little waists shaded over silk vests, the shorts with silk bows and the sleeves with bows and ruffles, and the plaid collars with the style.

Let no one think that a perfectly plain cloth dress is cheap. —Nina Goodwin.

VISITORS FOR THE ICE.

A Missouri Drift.

Cut a carefully-dressed young squirrel into pieces for frying; rub each piece with salt, pepper, and mix with a crust of meat drippings, with a few onions and a few mushrooms. Fry over a half teaspoonful of salt, pepper, and a few mushrooms. The meat must be brown and crisp. —(Chicago Record).

Salmon Cream.

Cook together a paste half a cup of stale bread crumbs, grated fine, and half a cup of rich milk; add one can of salmon, freed from skin and bones, and rubbed fine with a silver fork, one-fourth a teaspoonful of paprika, a teaspoonful of nutmeg, a cup of thick cream, and, if desired, two tablespoonsfuls of essence of anchovies. Beat the ingredients together thoroughly, then fold in the whites of three eggs, beaten until stiff and dry. Line with paper on the bottom a charlotte-mould, or a dozen of small dariole moulds; butter the moulds generously. Decorate the bottom of each mould with a figure designed of carvers and made of egg, and two-thirds of each mould are filled with the mixture. Cover the top of each mould and bake in a moderate oven, until the center of the mixture is well set. Set the moulds on a trivet in a pan of hot water. Turn from the moulds onto a hot platter, and serve with Hollandaise sauce or with an egg sauce poured around. —(Boston Cooking School Magazine).

To Make Soap.

A good washing soap may be made from the following recipe: the ingredients costing \$1 for 50 pounds: Ten pounds of hard soap cut into small pieces, four ounces of borax, three ounces of sulphate of soda; dissolve in five gallons of soft water. When dissolved let it cool, then put it into a wooden firkin or tub. This will make 50 pounds of thick soap, and one pound will do a large washing. The soap may be dissolved in hot water and used as soft soap; and it will be much less trouble than the usual soft soap making. —(Good Housekeeping).

Banana Frappe.

Select firm fruit, pull off the stems, cut each in quarters lengthwise, and then in half-inch bits. Turn in a freezer, pack in ice and salt and set aside from one and a half to two hours; the fruit should be very thoroughly chilled yet not frozen solid. Serve in punch glasses, sooty galing thickly with powdered sugar. —(Table Talk).

Fri of Guisado.

Open pint red beans, two teaspoonsful salt, one onion, one-half teaspoonful black pepper, two doses garlic, one tablespoonful of oil, and three green peppers. Roll the beans in a frypan, then chop the onion, garlic and peppers, add the salt and pepper; put all with the beans in the pan with enough water to cover and let it boil slowly until thoroughly soft but not mushy. Add water as may be necessary during the cooking. —M. E. Johnston, in American Kitchen Magazine.

Spinach Salad.

Cook half a peck of spinach in boiling water until tender, drain and chop into small pieces, add a dash of salt, one lemon juice, and a dash of oil. Pack the spinach in small-size dariole moulds, filling them about two-thirds full. When icy-cold turn out onto slices of cold tongue, or upon lettuce leaves. Garnish with white of hard-cooked eggs, cut lengthwise into eighths, sliced yolks of eggs, and a star of mayonnaise; or tartar-sauce upon the top of each mould. —(Boston Cooking School Magazine).

Chicken Curry.

One chicken weighing three-quarters of a cupful of butter, two large onions, four helpings, a tablespoonful of curry powder, three tomatoes, or one cupful of the canned article, enough cayenne to cover a silver three-eighth piece, and one cupful of milk. Put the butter and the onions in a pan, and cook until the while until brown; then add the chicken, which has been cut in small pieces. Add the curry, tomatoes, salt and pepper. Stir well. Cover tightly and let simmer one hour, stirring occasionally; then add the milk. Boil up once, and serve with boiled rice. This makes a very rich and hot curry, but, for the real lover of the dish, none too much so. —(Cream Table Talk).

Cornichon.

The onions should be scalded, chopped (not too finely) and in a baking dish, covered with a bechamel sauce, into which has been stirred liberal quantity of chopped parsley, the top covered with browned bread crumbs moistened with melted butter and a very little grated cheese. —(What to Eat).

Potato Cakes, German Fashion.

Potato cakes are a specialty of the German, and Dresden is famous for them. In Berlin as purfets, are a delicious dish. Peel and grate raw potatoes, pressing and draining all the water out. To a pint of the dry potato add four tablespoonsfuls

of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold water and simmer, uncovered, for two or three minutes. Drain and break open. This is for a tester; it should be creamy yet just firm enough to hold together; if stiff or tough add a little more cream, a so season if required; on account of the varying quantity of meat it is impossible to give exact proportions. When the proper consistency fill the little moulds that have been well buttered, set in a pan of hot water, cover with buttered paper, and cook in a moderate oven about 20 minutes. Serve with a heuchined cream or tomato sauce. —(Table Talk).

Apple Croquettes.

Core, pare and slice sufficient tart apples, measure one quart; put them in a saucepan with one tablespoonful of water, a tablespoonful of flour, a dash of nutmeg, a cupful of sugar and a grating of nutmeg. Cover and stew slowly until very soft, then rub through a sieve and return to the fire. When they come to a boil stir in the tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold water and simmer for 10 minutes, add two well-beaten eggs, stir for a moment longer and turn out on a buttered platter. When cold, cut in small pieces, dip slightly in beaten eggs, roll in the bread crumbs and fry golden brown. In smoking-hot fat. Drain on unglazed paper, roll in powdered sugar and serve hot. —(Table Talk).

Cornichon will remove grease most effectively from cloth. Rub a little fresh dry cornstarch to the soiled place, and it will at once begin the process of absorbing the grease. Brush the first used carefully from the garment, and proceed to wash it with more, until discolouration has entirely disappeared. —(Boston Cooking School Magazine).

Onions au Gratin.

The onions should be scalded, chopped (not too finely) and in a baking dish,

covered with a bechamel sauce, into which has been stirred liberal quantity of chopped parsley, the top covered with browned bread crumbs moistened with melted butter and a very little grated cheese. —(What to Eat).

The New York State Museum has engaged Gorff S. Miller, the lately connected with the biological department of the agricultural bureau, to make a study of the mammal fauna of New York and prepare a record of the mammals existing there at the beginning of the historic period.



One Can Imagine the Graceful Possibilities of Skating Indoors—The Pole Du Nord is Thronged Every Evening.



SIR HENRY AND MISS TERRY.

The Double Photograph of Them Owned by Lawrence Irving.

A Daughter of George Drew Barrymore, and Niece of John Drew—She Marries into a Stage Family—Reminiscences of Sir Henry's Life.

When Sir Henry Irving opens his next American hall, he will find in it six very important letters.

Their object will be doubly congratulatory.

On the 6th of February, 1908, John Henry Brodrich, Henry Irving's son, was born; and the six letters will welcome him to the world, completed another year of honor.

The other object of congratulation will be upon the acquisition of a prospective daughter-in-law, an American girl, whose six nearest relatives belong to Mr. Irving as a new entry-in-law.

Jan. 15.—The following messages were flashed under the water:

Maurice Barrymore, "Ward of France" Company, New York:

Engaged to Laurence Irving. Has both written: Love.

Mr. Lawrence Irving cabled as follows:

Miss Terry, "Ward of France" Company, New York:

Hope you will approve of my engagement to your daughter. Have written.

Laurence Irving.

Mr. Barrymore was gratified at the announcement, and last night cabled his approval as follows:

New York, Jan. 15, 1908.

Ethel Barrymore, London:

God bless you both. You have my approval.

John Drew:

And so the mail now on the way to Sir Henry will be doubly congratulatory, telling him not only upon a new year, but upon a new daughter also.

The career of John Henry Brodrich "Henry Irving" has been full of surprises.

He was born in Kleton, near Glastonbury, Kleton is even today seven miles from any railroad. He left there at the age of 4.

In speaking of his birthplace he remembers an incident that occurred when he was but a year old. While walking across a meadow he was attacked by a dog, a sheep and was handled very roughly. He says the occurrence has always been a dreadful memory to him. Henry Irving spent but little time with his parents, having attended school in London at quite an early age, and from thence he went to the office of a merchant engaged in the West India trade. It was plainly seen that he was not cut out for a business man, and at the age of 18 was allowed to follow his true bent by joining a stock company in the port of Liverpool.

He soon married a young English girl, whose union with him was not altogether congenial, though both appreciated each other. A difference in tastes is said to have separated them; and until a short time ago Mrs. Henry Irving was living quietly in a very pretty house in one of

London's suburbs. She dislikes Miss Ellen Terry.

The Terry family, with which Sir Henry Irving is so closely allied, consists of Maurice Barrymore, Ethel Barrymore, and the late George Drew Barrymore, well remembered by many in the theater. John and Sydney Drew are brothers. Mr. and Mrs. John Drew were the best-known in forming the American stage, while with the stage was in its infancy, and the young wife, who has in her disposition the making of a fine actress.

The young bridegroom-elect is a playwright and his brother is now appearing in a play written by him. Lawrence has been upon the stage since he was 14 years old.

He is a son of Sir Henry Irving, since the adoption of the name Irving was legalized a few years ago by act of parliament.

In describing the ceremony attending his investiture with his new title by Queen Victoria, he said: "It was the simplest thing in the world, you ride out to Windsor castle in a train with a dozen other men who have been chosen on political, literary, or other grounds.

When you get there you have a good luncheon, then the candidates enter the room where the queen is, one at a time. Two officers stand by with lists, and send them in in turn.

It was a very simple ceremony, though I suppose it took some time to get ready to retire through the door backward, when you are not used to it you are liable to run into somebody or against the wall."

"Oh, no, you don't wear a sword," he replied, to a question: "You just wear ordinary morning dress, such as we have on at this moment."

"When you are in the presence of her majesty you kneel on one knee, and touch her hand with your lips."

She lays the sword first upon one of your shoulders and then upon the other, and says:

"Rise, Sir Henry," or whatever your name may be. She never uses your surname in the ceremony.

"All a rule the queen never says anything but what she means."

Lawrence Irving, of Lawrence Brodrich, James Swinton.

Foreigners visiting this country have very often complained of the high-sounding titles that are conferred upon the officers of the army, the less-benign societies here, and of the grandeur of the official regalia. It demonstrates the true significance of orders abroad, they say, when Americans appear there with a string of capital letters after their names and with huge roses in their buttonholes. But it is usual, that the larger the order the smaller the merit to gain it, and they should remember this. The almost indiscriminate distribution of the coveted palm in French college towns has met with at least one fatal result. An aged professor in Caen after 40 years of toll was a test enabled to wear the palm. His observation taught him the irony of his efforts; and as he could no longer wear it with pride nor live with it, he accepted shield, and thus elevated his secretary to that of the martyrs palm. In this due distinction and saving his scars are not a part of the mental make-up of regalia wearers in America.

EARLY SPRING TAILOR GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAAR.

Already there are many of the new tailor gowns seen, and while they are not very markedly different in style from the gowns of last season, there is a certain something about them which marks them as being of a new fashion. One charming style is made with the skirt plain, of medium width, fitting to perfection, with the fullness at the back. The coat is on the blazer pattern, tight-fitting in the back, the front is turned back in revers and shows a braided waistband, which is fitted to the figure. The coat of this gown is furnished by a tissue-paper pattern issued by Harper's Bazaar, where it appears. The sleeves



Morse.

Bird & Gill are making their usual weekly shipment from the Wisconsin, on the north slope of Battle mountain, sending 25 tons to the mill, and 20 tons or about \$80 ore to the smelters today. They have one of the most successful leasers now under production.

Pharmacist.

Production from the Pharmacist coming from the 200 and 300 foot levels goes on steadily, while a crockery is being run to open a new series in 50 feet. The output this week was 20 tons of mill ore, 20 tons of smaller grade, and 20 tons of ore which has high-grade streaks of silver.

The miners have been producing more heavily than ever before. The Himesberg shaft on the south end is to be sunk to a depth of 200 feet from its present 180 feet, and a crosscut 100 feet north will explore the Saunders vein in the tunnel No. 2 at that depth.

Six Points.

Clements & Frank are shipping about 10 tons of two-grade ore today from their lease on the Six Points.

The Modoc company, from the No. 7 shaft at 300 and 500 feet depth, has shipped an average of three carloads of good ore a week, one-third of it weighing about 500 tons. Griswold & Co., who are working the dump made by former lessees, are getting a good smelting grade from sorting the coarse rock and are making about a \$80 product from washing mine refuse from the ore house.

Production from the Cripple Creek district last week was quite heavy and the market was abounding in ore. This is due to the fact that a great deal of ore is now being taken on the mines and shipped without smelting. This somewhat reduces the gravity of the bulk of unshipped iron and pyromagnetic claim that is an average 10% worn in this way. The high grade ore sent out now are consistently very high in value and some of the lots sent out run into fifteen figures per ton and can better be reckoned at 12 to 18 thousand dollars.

In the meantime the reduction plants are kept busy and the air is full of reports of others to be built. The most important item along this line is the report that a smelter is to be built at Colorado City by German capital and the information comes from a reliable source.

Following are a few of the shipments recorded during the past week:

Morse.

From the Bird lease on the Wisconsin, belonging to the Morse company a shipment of 25 tons was made. It had an average value of \$25 per ton. One lot of screenings, pre-drawn, about 20 tons, was sent out yesterday. It is expected to run about twice as much.

Shipments were made from the Colorado City and Lake Eftord leases of this company, but the weight and value is not yet known.

The annual meeting of this company takes place tomorrow. A statement of its affairs will be found in another column.

Two new strikes were made in the claims last week. One was on the north end of the Wisconsin where a nice looking vein of sylvanite ore was opened up by Olden & Co. The other was on the center of the claim where a good vein of \$90 ore was exposed by W. E. Lee & Co.

Raven.

A shipment of 32 tons was recorded from the Raven company last week. The returns are not yet in.

Work.

Shipments from the Work company, working amounted to 50 tons, no high week. It had an average value of \$80 per ton. Several other shipments are out but none are reported from lessees.

Union.

Shipments from the Union company's properties for the week are extremely light. Lesses Moore and Wilson on the Pike's Peak made three shipments, as follows: Post tons of 14,000 ounces ore, 10,000 tons of 12,100 ounce ore and three tons of 2,500,100 ounce ore.

Lesses Lee and Goodall on the Pike's Peak dump also made a small shipment.

No shipments were made on company account as the new work has not yet got into full swing.

Ingham.

Shipments from the Ingham are now averaging about 25 tons per day. The ore is being sent out unsorted and runs from \$25 to \$30 per ton.

Anchorage-Leland.

About 15 tons of smelting ore left the Anchorage-Leland properties last week. The grade is remaining about the same.

Ektor.

The Ektor company sent out 44 cars of ore last week. Three of the cars contained second and 11 cars third grade ore.

Victor.

The Victor mine beat the record of the district in the point of tonnage mined and shipped in the first month of the year. The output was between 3,000 and 3,500 tons, which was divided into three grades running in the neighborhood of \$300, \$100 and \$50 per ton, respectively. More of the first and second grade will be sent out this month than for some time past, which means a big increase in the net earnings of the company.

Gold King.

The output from the El Paso Gold King, in Poverty gulch, is about 30 tons per day, divided into three cars. The first run, better than \$100 and the second \$30 and the third about \$25. All this ore is taken out in the process of running drifts at the fourth and fifth levels, where the vein is very wide. Very little stopping has been done in this mine below the first level. The quantity of water being hoisted by the station pump is not one-third as much as it was four months ago.

Gulf Sovereign.

A 25-ton shipment was sent to one of the smelters today from the Gold Sovereign, on Bull hill. One carload of ore was high grade and run in the neighborhood of \$25 per ton. The rest will average from \$50 to \$60 per ton.

Morris Kathleen.

Lesses on the Morris Kathleen sent out a 10-ton shipment, today that assays from six to six ounces.

The finances of the company are in first class shape and the lessees are making regular shipments of high grade ore. The mine is leased to the B. & M. company, which has recently sunk the shaft to a depth of 300 feet, at a rim drifts to open the ore body. A vein was sunk to connect the 200 and 300 foot levels and stopping was today started on the ore body. The Santa Rita has been moved for the high grade character of its output and assays in the 90 foot level would indicate that the values have increased with depth. A carload of high-grade ore was shipped to the smelters on Tuesday of this week.

Activity in prospecting and developing

prospect hills, a star of Battle mountain, just outside the city, is confined almost entirely to the 2 and 3 angles under the management of F. E. Mills. Stopping is being done in the shaft, which has been sunk a depth of 280 feet. The shaft is on a crosscut of lead of fluorite quartz which is quite naturally supposed to be a south extension of the Independence vein. The vein latter bears a remarkable resemblance to that of the Independence in every way except in thickness. Small specks of sylvanite occasionally occur in the lead, and samples have assayed as high as \$50. The property is well equipped with shaft house, 10-horse power boiler and a No. 7 stamping pump.

Captain F. N. Handy, representing one

of the many transportation companies in the Alaska trade, was in Cripple Creek today. Speaking of the double timber and lumbering in Valdez, an account of which he related this morning, he stated that Tanner was not the man responsible. It seems that the other two men whom Tanner killed, attempted to kill a man and when they discovered him, he killed them both. It is the first murder of Chinese that has occurred on the Copper river. Captain Handy stated that 90,000 men have contracted in advance for transportation to Dawson City. It will be impossible to furnish food for more than 20,000 of this number. This is estimated on the basis that each man will need a year's supply of provisions, cooking utensils and mining instruments, what will run the total weight of his equipment up to one ton. It is estimated he will be paid off, though 120 days, at a rate of \$100 per month.

The vein is now being drifted on in the hope of encountering an ore chute. This may prove successful but it may be that the vein was cut in the barren zone which would account for its barrenness. In this event greater depth may remedy the evil. It was cut by the tunnel at a depth of 30 feet from the surface.

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